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For and on behalf of
SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.
G. Harrell
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

TODAY'S WEATHER: Moderate North to Northeast winds,
freshening; fair, becoming cloudy tonight.
1 p.m. Observations: Barometric pressure, 1015.5 mbs., 29.99 in.
Temperature, 81 deg. F. Dew point, 71 deg. F. Relative humidity,
72. Wind direction, East. Wind force, 19 knots.

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VOL. III NO. 253

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1948.

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MALAYAN BANDITS SLAY 225

London, Oct. 25.—Mr D. R. Rees-Williams, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, disclosed tonight that 225 people had been killed by bandits in Malaya since June.

Of these, 17 were Europeans, 109 Chinese, 25 Malays, seven Indians, two Javanese and three Sakais. Of 430 bandits killed and captured, 407 were Chinese, mostly immigrants from China.

The Communists had failed to disrupt the economic life of the country, or to secure the people's support, Mr Rees-Williams said.

The vast majority of the people opposed the Communists, particularly the Malays, over 20,000 of whom had joined the newly-raised police as special constables, and over 6,500 as auxiliary constables.

One of the tragedies of the terrorist attempt to seize power was that the heavy expenditure on military and police requirements had limited progressive measures planned by the Government, Mr Rees-Williams said.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK

At the moment the terrorists were concentrating their attacks on communications, since so many of their troops' headquarters had been dispersed, he added.

Remarkably little had been written on the constructive steps taken to build up Malayan economy and to raise the standard of living, Mr Rees-Williams said that the rubber production in 1946 was 403,700 tons, while 406,500 had been produced in the first seven months of this year.

The production of tin so far this year was 4,558 tons, compared with 6,432 tons for the whole of 1946. While the 1947 rice production was 340,000 tons compared with 257,000 tons in 1946.

The British Government had made a free grant of £10,000,000 and an interest-free loan for war risk insurance. A grant of £1,000,000 had been made towards a university of Malaya to be created in October next year.

The British Government and the Governments of Singapore and Malaya were determined to press ahead with all possible steps towards rehabilitation and the creation of a happy and prosperous Malaya.—Reuter.

Vyshinsky Says NO: Applies Veto To Berlin Resolution

UNITED NATIONS FAIL TO FIND SETTLEMENT

All Efforts At Conciliation Abandoned By Council

Paris, Oct. 25.—Mr Andrei Vyshinsky, leader of the Soviet delegation to the United Nations, today vetoed the United Nations Security Council's compromise proposal for the settlement of the Berlin crisis. It was the 27th time the Russians used the veto power to kill a Council resolution and a Council action.

The Western Powers abandoned all efforts to reach a settlement within the United Nations with Russia on the Berlin crisis. Risking a Soviet vote, they decided after a long series of secret talks to put the compromise formula of the six "neutral" members of the Security Council to a vote at once.

Colombia's Roberto Urdaneta Arbelaez, who attended the meeting, said "that all efforts at conciliation have been abandoned because of the intransigent attitude of the Russians."

He predicted that the Russians would veto the compromise formula and that the final Security Council vote would be nine to two with Russia and the Ukraine voting against.

The Council meeting finally opened at 5.40 p.m. Paris time—two hours and 40 minutes after the originally arranged time—with the big three Western Powers announcing acceptance of the formula devised by the six neutral members of the Council and which Mr Vyshinsky rejected.

The Western Powers also appealed to the Soviet Union in the interest of finding a settlement of the Berlin crisis for the immediate lifting of the blockade, the introduction by November 20 of the Soviet zone mark as the sole currency for Berlin and eventually a council of Foreign Ministers meeting on all of Germany.

DRAMATIC MEETINGS

The rejection of Mr Vyshinsky's offer to raise the Berlin blockade "by stages" instead of unconditionally and at once, came at a series of hectic and dramatic secret meetings while hundreds waited in the United Nations auditorium more than two hours for the postponed Council meeting.

Sir Alexander Cadogan, British delegate, pledged his support of the compromise formula and described it as the way for assuring a settlement "fair to all parties."

Mr Jessup, American delegate, also formally announced United States acceptance of the resolution. He said that it was the result of an "imaginative and sincere effort" to a "difficult problem."

M. Parodi, French delegate, appealed to Russia to accept the proposal. He pointed out that it skipped any condemnation of the Soviet Union for its blockade of Berlin.

He described the resolution as "an honourable exit" for everyone in the present Berlin dilemma. M. Parodi said: "It is a rapprochement. It condemns no one."

After announcing France's acceptance of it, M. Parodi said: "It will behave the Soviet representative to show whether he will evince the same goodwill and respect for the Charter which has guided us."

VYSHINSKY'S REPLY

Mr Vyshinsky breaking his "sit down silence strike" in the Berlin case for the second time during the month of debate, announced that the Soviet Union was prepared to exercise its rights in the Charter which give each great Power the right of veto.

Mr Vyshinsky recalled the United Nations had no legal right to consider the Berlin question in the first place. Then he started paragraph by paragraph to rip the proposed resolution apart.

He accused the West of trying to give the impression that they were ready for the lifting of the blockade and the restoration of the Soviet zone mark in all of Berlin simultaneously.

Then he pointed out that what the West was proposing was the lifting of the blockade—now—and "just start talking" about the Berlin currency problem.

"VIOLATES AGREEMENT"

Mr Vyshinsky charged that the proposed Council resolution "violates" what he described as a four-power agreement reached by the three Western envoys and Mr Josef Stalin in Moscow on August 30. He demanded that the August 30 agreement—a directive to the four Military Governors in Berlin—be "implemented" exactly.

Mr Vyshinsky concluded his statement by saying that "this is why the Soviet delegation cannot agree to this draft resolution. The Soviet Union will vote against this resolution."

Earlier, the last of the secret meetings took place at George V hotel in the suite of Dr Juan Bramuglia, who fought doggedly to avoid a showdown vote which would produce a Soviet veto.

The meeting was attended by all Council members except Russia, Ukraine and Syria, who broke up shortly after 5 p.m. Paris time.

THE RUSSIAN OFFER

The Security Council meeting at first arranged for 3 p.m. was postponed until 5 p.m. to accommodate the last attempt to see whether Mr Vyshinsky's offer had any possibilities of agreement.

Mr Vyshinsky obtained a delay to give the Western Powers time to consider his new offer—received from Moscow late yesterday and conveyed to Dr Bramuglia at a Russian Embassy here. The Russian offer was for the lifting of the Berlin blockade "by stages."

(Continued on Page 5)

FUTURE OF GERMANY

London, Oct. 25.—The three Western Military Governors of Germany will consider at their next meeting, due to be held at Frankfurt on October 30, a completed draft of the future occupation statute for Germany. It was learned from an authoritative source today.

The draft is now being prepared by a tripartite working party at Bonn. The source confirmed that the British and American members of the drafting team are supporting plans to establish German commercial missions abroad after the occupation statute comes into force and after the establishment of a West German Government.

It is understood that there is no question of any of the three powers agreeing to normal German diplomatic representation abroad at this stage.

Though the draft text is expected to be ready for the Western Military Governors on Saturday, it is thought likely that both they and the three Governments concerned may wish to make substantial changes before it is finally agreed.—Reuter.

25,000 Troops And Police Take Over Coalfields

Paris, Oct. 25.—An army of troops and police, unofficially estimated at between 25,000 and 30,000 men, entered the Douai Valenciennes coalfields of Northern France at dawn today. As the French miners' strike went into its 22nd day, these forces began occupying pithead installations held by strike pickets.

An official of the Central Administration of the State-controlled coal industry said tonight that the strikers had capitulated in all the pits—at least 20—to the east of Douai in the Douai Valenciennes coal belt.

Troop and police operations elsewhere in the northern coalfield had been successful, he added.

This was the first time that such a large-scale troops movement had been carried out in the northern fields and bloody clashes in the central and southern fields last week led to fears of more violence today.

Early this afternoon, however, the operation—over an area 28 miles by 10, from the Belgian frontier to the Douai-Lille road—seemed to have passed over successfully with no serious opposition anywhere.

RESISTANCE USELESS
The overwhelming show of strength was thought by some observers to have convinced the strikers that resistance was useless.

Moroccan troops were among the units deployed, according to the Douai special correspondent of the Paris Conservative paper, Le Monde.

The correspondent said he saw at one point "the biggest group of vehicles ever seen in the coalfield—jeeps, light tanks, armoured cars, ambulances, lorries, field kitchens."

The correspondent added that at Rubercourt, a group of 200 strikers, stationed calmly at the entrance to the town, said: "The Spitzo mine pits have been taken. The Mobile Guards and the Republican Security Guards tumbled down on us from lorries. There were not enough of us to resist, but we are calling the comrades up. We will soon shift them."

This correspondent's general impression from talks with the miners was, however, that no serious resistance need be expected.

STRIKES STUNNED
"They are still quite plainly stunned by the unending deployment of troops and the decision of the campaign," he wrote.

The Minister of the Interior, M. Jules Moch, announced the troops movements in a lunch-time broadcast. He gave no precise figures, but added that reinforcements in large numbers were available nearby.

Twenty delegates of the Force Ouvriere, Catholic and Foremen's Unions, gathered today at St. Etienne in answer to Mayor de Frainetelle's appeal for conciliation and mediation moves.

A Communist union representative was present but said that he was without a mandate. The conference agreed on a resolution to be forwarded to the Loire Department Prefect asking the Government to

Britain To Nationalise Her Steel Industry

Big Conflict Over Bill Expected

London, Oct. 25.—King George VI will formally notify Britain's iron and steel men that the Labour Government intends to nationalise their record-breaking industry when he opens the fifth and longest session of the present Parliament tomorrow. It was authoritatively learned.

The "Battle of Steel" Bill to take the industry out of the hands of private enterprise and place it under national ownership and control is likely to be introduced in the House of Commons by the end of the week.

Three days are expected to be spent on the second reading of the debate. The committee stage may go on for months.

ONE BILL A WEEK

Visiting Dominion statesmen, still in London from the recently-concluded Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, may be present at Westminster when the King, wearing his Parliamentary robes and the Crown, opens the new session with traditional pre-war ceremony and pageantry.

Parliament will have to work at an estimated rate of one Bill a week to cope with the great amount of business in the coming 14-month long session. Almost 20 major Bills will be presented, but with the addition of routine Bills, the total may be trebled.

Chief interest lies in the Iron and Steel Bill, which is certain to be the centre of violent controversy.

The Labour Party got in the first blow with the publication of a 15-page, two-penny pamphlet stating its case for nationalisation and entitled "British Steel at Britain's Service."

OPPOSITIONS TO BILL

Fighting the Bill will be the Conservative Party, British business interests and other groups which believe that the Government has gone too far in seeking to nationalise this productive industry.

Mr Winston Churchill, the Conservative Party leader, will direct the struggle against the Government in the House of Commons. His top adviser is Sir Andrew Duncan, the National member for the City of London, and a former chairman of the Iron and Steel Federation. He is one of Britain's greatest authorities on the industry.

Labour quarters state that the measure generally will be in line with the Bills that have nationalised other industries but there will be new features such as a National Corporation to control the industry's policy and regional authorities to ensure its effective working.

This will be the last full session of Parliament before the 1950 general election.—Reuter.

Insurrection Almost Quelled

Batavia, Oct. 25.—The Communist insurrection in Indonesia has been quelled—little more than a month after it broke out in Madiun on September 10—according to a Dutch communique issued in Batavia on Monday.

The communique said: "Generally speaking, order has been restored and the Communist forces have come to an end. Mostly the rebels have taken refuge in the mountains avoiding major fights and abandoning larger places to the Republican Army."

Associated Press.

Soviet Armaments Proposal Rejected By 6 Votes To 2

Paris, Oct. 25.—The United Nations sub-committee today rejected 6-2 with two abstentions the Soviet proposal for a one-third reduction of the Big Five armaments and armed forces and the outlawing of atomic weapons.

Britain, the United States, Brazil, Belgium, China and France opposed the proposal. Russia and Poland voted for it and the Lebanon and Australia abstained. El Salvador, the remaining member of the sub-committee, was absent.

The group then adopted 7-2 with one abstention the Belgian proposal admitting that no agreement is currently possible and calling on the Security Council through the Committee for Conventional Disarmament to pursue the study of disarmament to try to obtain concrete results, as soon as improvement

in the international atmosphere permits.

A last minute proposal, however, by Poland prevented the sub-committee from completing the work by sending a recommendation to the 53-member Political Committee.

Immediately following the rejection of the Soviet proposal and before the vote on the Belgium text, Poland's Juliusz Katz-Suchy introduced a resolution combining most of the Russian text and of the previous Lebanese proposal. The final meeting of the subcommittee was arranged for 10 a.m. on Wednesday.—United Press.

EDITORIAL

Turning The Corner

THE striking improvement in Britain's balance of payments during the first six months of this year has given a new turn to speculations on the long-term prospects of her recovery. Until these figures were known it was necessary to assume that the current was still running heavily against Britain. The steady expansion of exports was partly offset by a continued rise in the prices of primary materials which form the bulk of British imports. Little progress seemed to have been made since the start of the year with the urgent job of reducing the overseas deficit. This belief was reinforced by a continued loss of gold. It has been a pleasant surprise to be told by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that things have improved to a point where no further substantial gold losses are expected this year. The main reasons for this change are stated in bald figures in the White Paper on the U.K. balance of payments. In the first place there has been a 50 per cent reduction in Government expenditure overseas, largely as a result of the winding up of wartime and relief activities. Net earnings of shipping have considerably increased as the reconstruction of Britain's Mercantile Marine has made further progress. There has also been a sharp reduction in the amount of money which Britain's people were able to spend on travelling abroad, and on the other side a big jump in income from visitors to Britain. It is obvious that the general tightening up of international expenditure after the war, have yielded a small surplus of £10 million towards meeting the deficit. Another change is a great reduction in the rate at which overseas capital is being used up. A revision of the

figures for 1947 shows that the "capital export" in that year was even greater than had been suspected. But the figures which include "hot money," had been mainly concentrated in the early months of the year; he had "unmistakable evidence" that the movement of refugee capital out of Britain had now been reduced to comparatively small dimensions. Other capital movements must be roughly balanced by this time as the Chancellor has undertaken that we shall maintain our gold reserve substantially intact so long as ERP Aid continues—and this aid will barely cover Britain's deficit on current account with the Western Hemisphere. The movement of sterling balances provides another surprise. It had been said for some time that the U.K. Government was releasing excessive amounts of the frozen wartime balances of the sterling countries. The balance of payments figures show that the sterling area countries have in fact added a net amount of £110 million to their balances in London during the first half of 1948. Last year they drew down their balance by nearly £150 million. This year they are well on the way to replace that amount in their bank accounts. On the other hand the sterling balances held by Argentina and France, and to a lesser extent, by Egypt, Sweden, Italy and one or two countries outside the sterling area, have been drawn down in the first six months of this year by £143 million. Almost the whole of this is accounted for by Argentina and France, where trade would have been seriously interrupted. If these balances had been blocked, down in the first half-year balance sheet goes some way to justify the measures taken after the financial breakdown of August, 1947. They go almost all the way to show that the problem of Britain's recovery is no longer beyond the power of her people to solve.

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WOMANSENSE

ROBBIE meets the 'Good Taste Girl' ... AND THIS IS WHY SHE HAS WON



YOU'VE got to be crisp, smart, and uncluttered — that's the prize-winning guide to good taste.

The speaker — and the girl who won a prize with it — was Miss Virginia Lee Hardesty, 23-year-old cartoon designer from the suburbs of New York.

She toured London's nightspots, wearing the bronze satin dance frock (below, right) from the seven-piece wardrobe which forms part of her prize.

"Sally" — every body calls her that — competed with 13,000 other girls — £7-£10 a week American business girls.

To win her fortnight's 6,000-mile trip she had to write 500 words giving her philosophy on clothes. She summarised her answer: "The girl with the small income can't go wrong in her clothes sense if she chooses clothes which are classical but not commonplace."

She told Robb: "As part of my free trip to Paris and London I've been shown round the fashion houses in both cities."

About PARIS fashions she said: "They have such small waists — I faint three times when trying on one frock."

And of BRITAIN: "I like your fashions best. They're just beautiful and practical."

The first two things she did on arriving in London: (1) Shortened the hemline of her frocks. (2) Bought a British twin set. "Gosh, is it cold here!"

Her FINAL WORD: Buy a hard-wearing grey or black suit for business with plain-matching accessories.

ROBB'S 1-2-3

TOP OF THE PAGE: Slinky black velvet "after-five" outfit. Note the schoolgirl braided Peter Pan collar and cuffs, white gloves, pearls, skirt with centre wrap-over, steel buckled shoes. Outdoors she wears a matching tie-on velvet tunic.



LEFT: Sally's favourite — bottle-green wool travelling suit. Tailored jacket can be worn with two skirts, one in matching material, the other in men's small check suiting. One day she matched it with green nylon, shoes, handbag, scarf, and imitation leopard skin beret.

RIGHT: Shoulder length evening gloves go with the youthful bronze satin dance dress. She uses the top half of outfit on left as a jacket. Accessories: pearl necklace drop-earrings bracelet.

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RED RYDER



Paris Mixes Style In New 1949 Look by Sally Swing

PARIS. WHAT is the new 1949 look?

In a French newspaper recently, the new silhouette of winter 1949 was given as follows:

Cloche hat. Hair cut short with a spit curl at the temple. A large pointed collar. No padding. Three-quarter length sleeves. Bust underlined with an Empire ribbon above which material is gathered. Pushed up waist. Higher corset (at least four inches above the waist). No hip fullness. No fullness in skirt around the thighs. Godets starting two inches above the knees and giving fullness to the lower skirt. Shortened skirt by one-half or a little more inches from the ground. Pointed pumps.

This silhouette, while a composite of a great many "new" features shown in Paris dress houses this season, can hardly be regarded as the 1949 look.

Skirts Vary

The prime fault is that it combines the "Empire" line of high-waistedness with the slim skirt shown in many other collections. In almost all cases where the "Empire" or "Josephine" silhouette was emphasised, skirts did not have a flare at the bottom, but fell straight with a gentle flow from just below the bust.



GOLDEN — Flowing lines of gold lame fashion this gown worn by Signe Hasso in a recent motion picture.

Although hair in Paris is being worn shorter, and cloche hats are popular, this is by no means the only or typical style of autumn hats.

Christian Dior, for example, showed a series of small off-the-face hats, which swooped to the right hand side, often in the shape of a tipped Aladdin's lamp, or Venetian gondolier's hat. Pierre Balmain showed top hats which were much more "Directoire" than cloche.

Almost all hats, however, were head-bugging, and small, with up-turned brims or with exaggerated visors and puffy crowns. The trend for hats was still asymmetrical, with the weight or brim tipped towards the right ear.

As to shoulders, it would not be fair to say that all padding has been eliminated. On the contrary, in several models at Jacques Fath, and also at Elsa Schiaparelli's, shoulders are turning towards the padded square shape of three years ago.

As to waists, many houses have shown waists which were built up from the normal waistline, but always keeping the natural waist well marked.

True enough is the emphasis on the slimmer skirt, which in almost all showings except Dior's was a feature away from the new look full skirt. Many of the skirts shown were varied with front fullness and flat backs, or simple pleats and godets giving a wearable fullness without exaggeration.

But as to skirt lengths, the tendency is up, for cocktail wear down. Have it your own way.

Children Won't Have To Fear Injections ...

By HERMAN BUNDESEN, M.D.

ANYBODY who has ever had to take frequent hypodermic "shots" over a long period of time will welcome the new jet pressure method of injecting medicine under the skin. Children especially don't like to be afraid of the needle. Both the prick of the needle and the sore spot at the site of the injection are done away with by the new technique which represents the first real improvement in the hundred years we have been using injections.

Always before, when a medicine, vaccine or serum had to be given under the skin, it was necessary to administer it by means of a syringe and hypodermic needle.

New Device

Now a new device is available which will force such things through the skin under high pressure. The process is almost painless and no needle is necessary. Of 118 adults given injections in this way, all but two either felt no pain at all or much less than with the needle. This is a great boon to patients who require the daily administration of such things as insulin or penicillin over a long period of time. Insulin is used to control diabetes, and penicillin, as you know, is used in treating many infections.

Children don't have to fear of the pressure instrument as they do of the syringe or the needle. Furthermore, no sterilisation is necessary with the pressure jet injection, so that a great deal of time may be saved when large numbers of persons are being given some immunising material.

The material for injection with the pressure method is placed in a

metal ampule, closed with an aluminium container. The ampule, which has the shape of a blunt-nosed bullet, has a very tiny hole in the tip. The other end is closed with a rubber plug.

In using the device, the cap on the aluminium container is removed and the ampule is locked securely in the front end of the injecting instrument. A spring, controlled by a button at the back end of the container, supplies the pressure. When the button is released, a spring operates a metal plunger to force the liquid contents through the tiny opening in the form of a fine spray. This spray is so fine and ejected under such high pressure that it pierces the skin almost without pain.



ACTRESS — Lillian Ladd of silent movies wears a suit with narrow trouser pleats at the front waistline. Skirt is of finely checked brown and beige wool. Blouse is brown wool jersey.

Basic Way To Have A Slim Waist



By doing your exercises out of doors you make it a game.

By LOIS LEEDS

THE bulging waistline is due basically to a sagging posture. You need exercises to strengthen the muscles of the abdomen and back so that you will be able to hold the correct posture. But your bony framework must be properly poised so that it can give support where needed. When it fails to do this an unnecessary strain is put on the muscles as they attempt to hold the body erect. Skeleton and muscles should work together to support the body weight in the most efficient and beautiful manner.

It is usually much easier to relieve waistlines of excess bulk than to slenderise thighs and calves.

When weight is above normal, a reasonable amount of Diet Control is required for quickest results. In addition, ten minutes of the right exercises twice a day, or semi-weekly workouts at a gym will bring down the measurements with surprising speed.

An easy waistline reducer used is this. Lie face down on a mat, palms on mat, head up. Straighten the arms so that the body is pushed upwards. Now bend the elbows, lowering the body. At the same time raise the legs up slowly, then lower them. This produces a rocking motion with the weight on the abdomen. Keep feet together and bend knees slightly when raising the legs.

After this exercise, turn over on your back and do a sideways twist at the waist. Extend arms out at sides, bend knees up to chest, feet close, then swing them slowly from side to side. Keep shoulders flat on the mat and twist from the waist.

Rest a few minutes on your back, breathing deeply and evenly.

Five-Year-Old Alana Ladd Gets Fan Mail

HOLLYWOOD — A five-year-old girl in Hollywood draws more fan mail than many famous actors, though she's never made a movie and never plans to make one.

The cute little mail magnet is Alana Ladd, whose paper is Alan.

"Alana has averaged 500 letters a week since she was born," Ladd figured. "It's the most amazing show of interest I've ever seen. I didn't think people cared that much." When her birthday rolls around on April 21, Alana gets up to 4,000 letters and cards. She has kept them all and maintains, with a great deal of help, a running correspondence with several dozen fans around the world.

All Alana's letters are answered. But it takes one of Ladd's several secretaries to do the job.

Discourage Gifts

"I kind of hope the letters keep up as Alana grows older," Ladd said. "It'll be a swell thing for her to correspond with kids in other lands and get to know about their problems and manner of life."

Some fans send gifts to Alana, but her parents discourage it. Most people need the money, these days, to spend on themselves. "She's got things from India, China and other countries," Ladd said. "A grandmother in the Middle West made her a riding habit for a doll-skin, boots, sweater and all."

Alana enters kindergarten this autumn. The Ladds want her to have the most normal life possible.

She resembles him a lot, her dad says, and inherits his love of sports.

"But I hated to write letters when I was a kid," Ladd said. "If Alana knew what lies ahead, answering those 500 letters a week, she'd probably refuse to learn to spell."

Rupert & Mr Punch — 26



Rupert and Algy start to thank Mr. Punch very much for getting them out of their trouble, but he cuts them short. "The only thing I ask from you," squeaks the tiny man, "is that you keep this cave a complete secret. There are only two ways into it: one you've just come through from the sea and the other from the top of the cliff. Both are through cracks too narrow for grown-ups. That's why we are the only people who have ever found it." This Rupert promises at once.

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Bad News

By Fred Harman



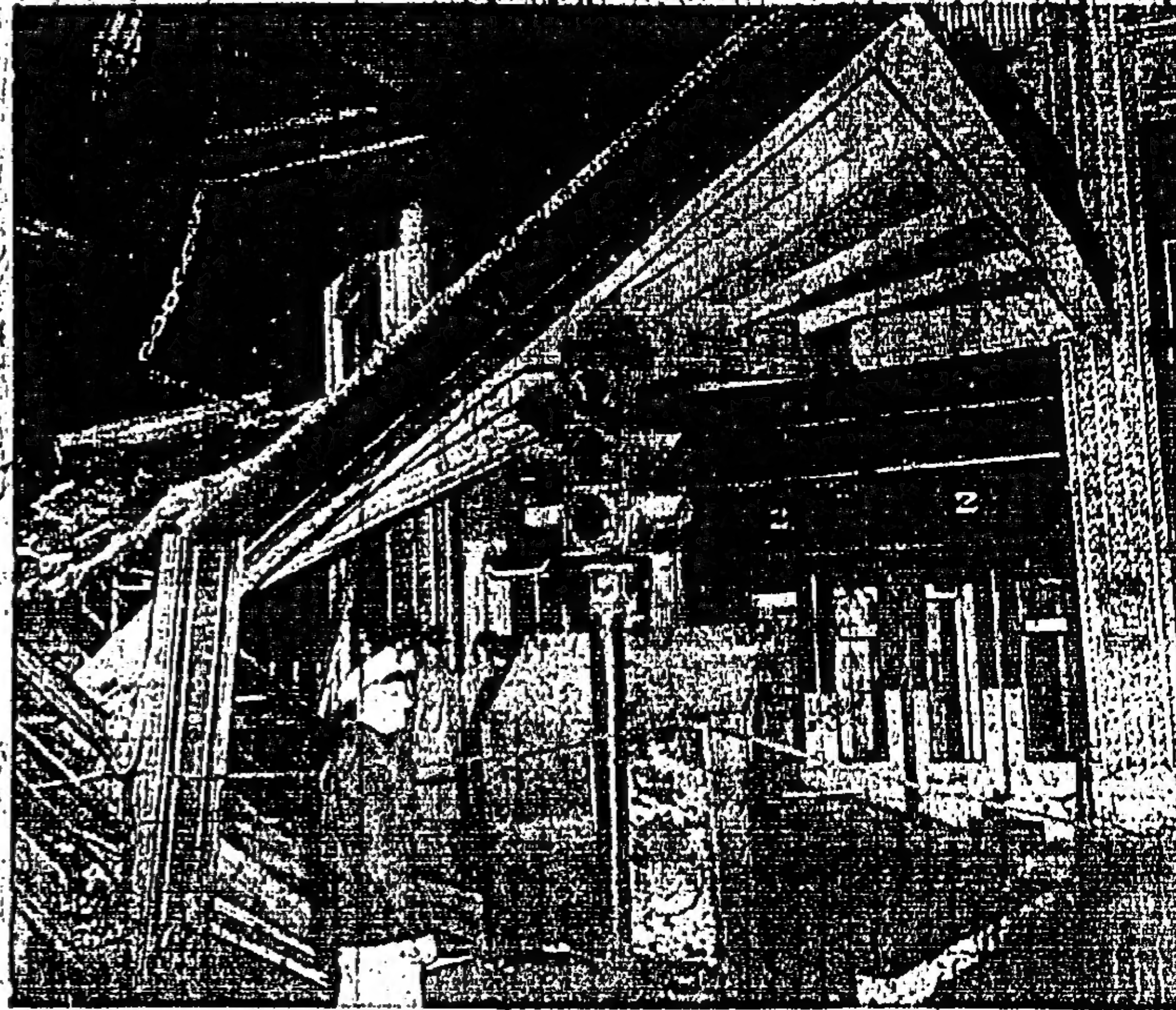
WORLD NEWS IN PICTURES



GOING WEST—Gustave Biedermann (left, holding baby), a physiotherapist from Lichtenstein, shown with his wife and 12 of their 13 children on arrival in New York before heading west for Los Angeles. The two stewardesses were in for a busy session checking the Biedermann clan on to the plane.



CHILDISH INTERLUDE—Armour-plated trucks carry jubilant Jerusalem children through the streets of the city. The trucks are decorated with flags, flowers and cheerful slogans. The kids seem to be having fun as they wave from this vehicle.



TWO-TON CANOPY COLLAPSES—A rain-rusted chain supporting a two-ton steel canopy outside a Chicago department store collapsed, sending the structure crashing down on the sidewalk. Fortunately, no one was hurt in the pre-dawn accident.



WAR HERO HONOURED—A French veteran of World War I hands a wreath of flowers to airline hostess Dorothy Baschong to be flown from Paris to the U.S. National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., to be placed on the grave of Sgt. Lawrence Kelly, first American soldier to enter Paris. Sgt. Kelly was killed in action following the city's liberation.



PARADE OF THE GIANTS—Gaily-garbed giants parade through the Grand Place of Brussels in the Belgian capital's first postwar Carnival of Giants. All the 13 figures were newly made. They are 10 to 14 feet tall.



"CAN'T LOVE YOU ANY MORE THAN I DO"—So shouts singer Betty Hutton upon greeting her two daughters, Lindsay Diane, aged two, and Candice, aged five months, after a record-breaking engagement in London.

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WEDDING ON WHEELS—Nancy Morris, 27, centre, couldn't walk down the aisle when she was married to Arthur Michael, right, in Aylesbury, England, so she did the next best thing and wheeled down to meet her groom. Her two bridesmaids also went in wheelchairs.

MAIDEN ARRIVAL



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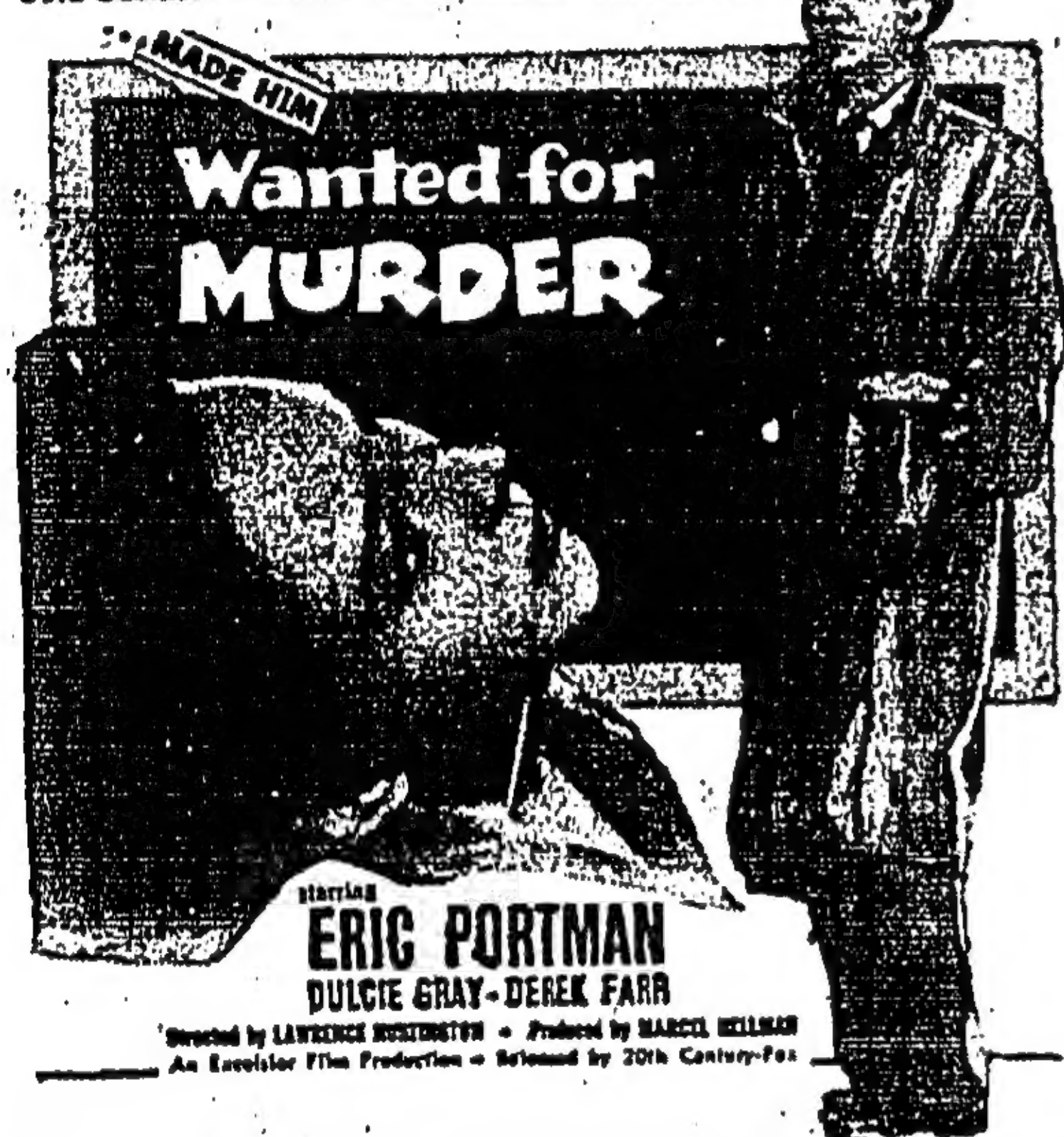
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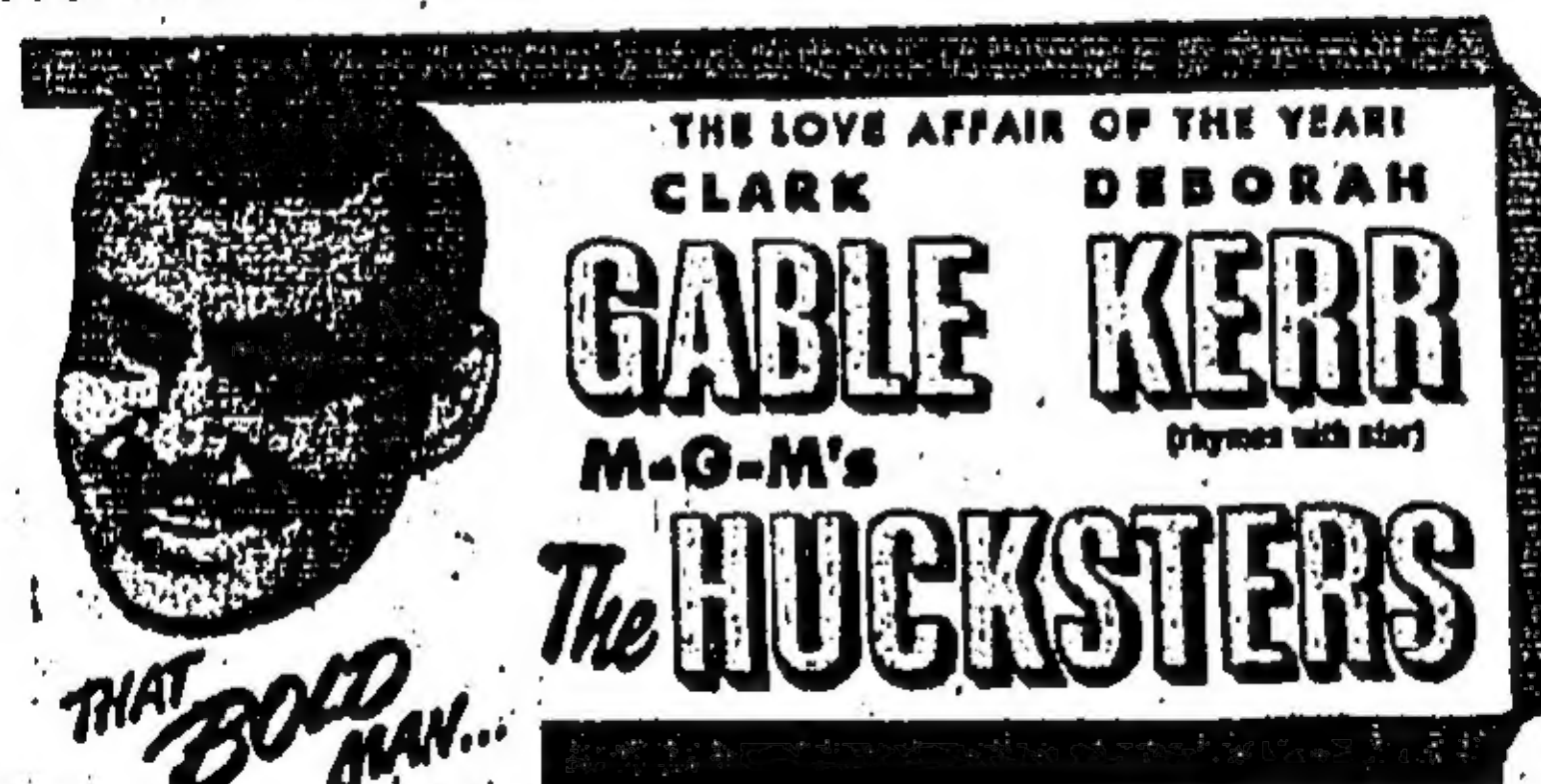


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"MUSTER: FOUR EFFECTIVE, ONE SICK"

THE WORLD OF ALDOUS HUXLEY

A prophet goes home—and talks of the threat 'more terrifying than atom war'

ALDOUS HUXLEY, novelist, mystic, poet, philosopher, apostle of non-violence, iconoclast and—some would say—saint, curled his 6 feet 5 inches into a chair of tubular steel and blinked gratefully at the sun. "It's a great comfort," he said, "to have the light coming in through the window." He explained that he had spent the last 11 years in California—partly so that he could be near the woman who saved him from blindness and partly because "I need light."

His right eye is almost opaque, like a window with a blind of film pulled over it. His other eye is still very weak. It is as painful to watch him write—so intense is the effort involved—as it is to see a cripple perform some physical feat.

But if Huxley's sight is weak, his mind has lost none of the strength and daring with which he startled and shocked the world during the inter-war decades.

FOOD

"Only a 50-50 chance"

AS we sat in his bedroom at Claridge's he drew a challenging picture of a world stumbling to disaster because its leaders have never asked the fundamental question: "What does man need?" "The picture is terrifying," he said in his precise voice. But he is terrified less of atomic and bacteriological warfare than of the erosion and wastage of the soil. "The world is melting away like a lump of sugar in a cup of coffee," he said, and quoted Sir John Boyd Orr's farewell address to the Food and Agricultural Organisation: "There is only a 50-50 chance of getting over the food problem."

Huxley recited off figures to show the extent of the food problem. Already 60 to 70 percent of the world's population eat extremely badly. Two and a half acres are needed to provide an adequate diet for each individual. By the end of the century the world will have 3,000 million inhabitants, but there are only 4,000 million acres of cultivable land even now, and that is dwindling fast. The population went "whizzing up," and nothing was done to preserve the soil.

Along the present lines he saw no solution. The many shrewd diplomatic observers to whom he had been introduced in Paris by his brother Julian, the Director-General of the United Nations, were "all equally gloomy." The United Nations was simply an instrument through which the Great Powers could put forth their pro-

paganda. Beyond that it could do nothing. It gave "an awful impression of senselessness."

Our talk then turned to the failure of our industrial society to provide men with interesting work, to make them happy and contented individuals. Huxley referred to the increase of psychomatic diseases such as ulcers, arthritis and neuritis. "To go through life without interest in one's job must be a 'major torture,'" he said. "It's a marvel that people don't go a good deal more dotty than they are."

I asked Huxley whether the solution might be found in more efficient methods of production leading to shorter hours and increased leisure for the working people. "The problem is to know what the working people are to do with their leisure," he replied. "You cannot ask them to look at television, listen to the radio or go to the movies all the time. They need something more constructive than that."

Again Huxley complained that the basic questions had never been asked. What is man like? What is good for him? Do we give him what fits in with his nature? Is man made for the Sabbath, or the Sabbath made for man? "Industry and politics proceed on the assumption that man is made for the Sabbath."

In an oblique reference to nationalisation, Huxley said that once vested interests were built up, they were difficult to move. Merely to take over an industry was to replace one vested interest by another. "There is nothing radically different about it. The same people are doing the same jobs."

Now he was adapting an old short story for a Hollywood film company. He didn't know whether the company would film it. "The movies are in a catastrophic state."

As I left he reminded me that he had once been a journalist himself. (He used to write dramatic criticisms.) His problem had always been, he said, to find enough material to fill the required space. I mentioned that the newspaper shortage had put a different complexion on my job. "Yes," he said. "I suppose everything you write must be so compressed that it's like a sonnet really." So here it is.



"I need light..."

WAR
The clash is coming
"Masses of power," said Huxley, "striking one fast heavily against the other 'are coming into collision.'"

Because we do not know how to solve this problem of power, "we have faith, and because we have faith, we have wars."

Nationalism and Communism, in Huxley's view, are both idolatries. He defined that word as meaning "the worship of a limited object as if it was the highest final end in itself."

Judged by what people do, and not what they say, Nationalism and Communism were the most formidable idolatries in the world today. "For every one man who will die for God, 1,000 will die for Nationalism and perhaps 300 for Communism."

He said, in the problem of soil erosion we had a subject on which everyone was agreed in advance. The solution was known. It was largely a technical matter, and on technical matters the Powers found it comparatively easy to agree.

The Post Office was an example of successful technical co-operation. Even during the war letters from one corner of the world to another were delivered in an extraordinary way. "We don't kill one another about the Post Office. Instead of constantly squabbling over the problem of power, we should ask: 'What in historic practice are we not prepared to kill one another about? From co-operating on such subjects better international relations might gradually be developed.'"

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CHARLES WINTOUR

15th Instalment:

MRS OKSANA KASENKINA'S OWN STORY

With time running out, as the day set for her return to Russia neared, Mrs Kasenkina made frantic but futile attempts to find someone to whom she could turn for help. The shadow of the NKVD was upon her and her fears prevented her from establishing contacts.

I WAS frantically looking for a friendly soul who would help me remain in America, as the month of July was passing. Every day brought me nearer to the dreaded sailing date of the Pobeda, the Soviet vessel which was to take a whole party of us back to our dark life. But I did not know where to turn for my salvation.

A couple of days after the incident with the stranger who had commented on our Russian diction, I returned to the spot on Riverside Drive where it occurred. The man was sitting on the same bench. He asked me if I was not the woman he had heard talk Russian with a friend an evening or two earlier. When I replied in the affirmative, he told me that he had come to America from the Ukraine during the first world war.

My heart leaped. Here, I thought, was someone who spoke my language and who might understand me. But I had to be very careful, as I knew that the NKVD vigilance had been increased of late. To test him, I led the conversation to such subjects as Russia's part in the war. As a protection, in the event that this man turned out to be a secret Soviet agent, I sang the praises of our heroic fighters.

Seemed Sympathetic

THE stranger seemed sympathetic enough when we ranged over many subjects, but I was torn between an urge to tell all and the fear that I might land in a trap. When he invited me to join him for a cold drink at a soda fountain, I impulsively replied: "No, no. They are watching me."

The stranger laughingly reminded me that I was in America, and asked me up to his little apartment near by for a drink of water. I felt that the ice could not be broken that evening, and decided to leave. He invited me to come back for a Russian meal a few days later, and put his name on a card. It was Dr Alexander Kolansky.

I could not make up my mind what to do. During the preceding weeks, when I would go out in the evening for a breath of air, I would sometimes sit on a bench at 80th Street and Central Park. Among the habitual strollers in the neighbourhood was a man in his late forties who, after observing me on several occasions, spoke to me once:

"I know you're Russian. I've seen you here often."

With difficulty I explained to him in broken English that I was a teacher and was due to return to Russia soon. Although he had every earmark of being a native American, I was suspicious. Our exchanges were brief. During our second encounter, he said to me: "Russia—no good. Don't go back. Everything O.K. here."

Clinging To A Straw

I was clinging even to this straw when the evening of Dr Kolansky's dinner arrived. After all, I figured, he had emigrated from Russia and had brought over a sister, as he had informed me, from the Soviet Union. He must have known of the life there. I decided to confide my plight to him.

As soon as I entered Dr Kolansky's apartment, I burst out with my story. I asked for his

advice, telling him that I loved America, that I had no one in Russia to go back to, and that my boat was due to sail within a matter of days. My host was obviously astonished and unresponsive. My fright did not touch him and it was evident that he did not comprehend my distress. Shaken and crushed, I stalked out of his place.

By this time nearly all the money which I had saved during my two years of teaching in America had been converted by me into clothes and other articles to take with me to Russia. It was dangerous to possess dollars in the Soviet Union and also useless, whereas goods from abroad could always be exchanged for food. In the course of my shopping tour, I lost \$70 in cash, but that worried me little. I was anxious to pile up in my room enough goods to convince the Forolinskys and the other Soviet hounds that I was getting ready to sail for home.

Farewell Orgy

THE Soviet Consulate field a farewell party for the departing group. My colleagues, the Samarins, were not present. This astonished me. I felt that unwillingly the Samarins had sounded an alarm by their demonstrative absence. It was to be a gay evening, but my mood was one of bitterness. I recall a conversation carried on by a few of the women on the cold war. Usually abstaining from any political discussion, I chimed in this time with some observation.

"And what do you know about the cold war?" one of the NKVD wives asked contemptuously.

"And why shouldn't I? For two years I have endured a cold war at your hands!"

The atmosphere became repulsive to me. There was drinking and singing. All the signs pointed to an orgy. I had a bile and slipped out, going up to my favourite haunt in Central Park.

My American acquaintance was there, and greeted me. Once more he repeated the injunction about Russia being "no good" and that I should stay in America. I could not converse with him freely, and when he escorted me a short distance on the way home, I asked him: "who are you?" He gave me the name of "Leo Costello," which I jotted down on the cover of a packet of matches.

I never saw this man nor Dr Kolansky again. Finding myself impaled upon the horns of a life-and-death dilemma, the fear was always with me that I might fall into the wrong hands.

Time Running Out

AT the Forolinskoy apartment the following day a remark was dropped to me casually about the Samarins. It was accompanied by a searching look. They lived a number of blocks further up the West Side of Manhattan.

Several times, in the closing days of July, before the Pobeda was due to sail on Saturday, the 31st, I observed the Soviet Consul's car in the neighbourhood while I was out marketing. I was sure that they were checking on the movements of the Samarins.

Then one day I was startled out of my wits when I ran straight into Consul-General Yakov Lomakin stepping out of a cigar store.

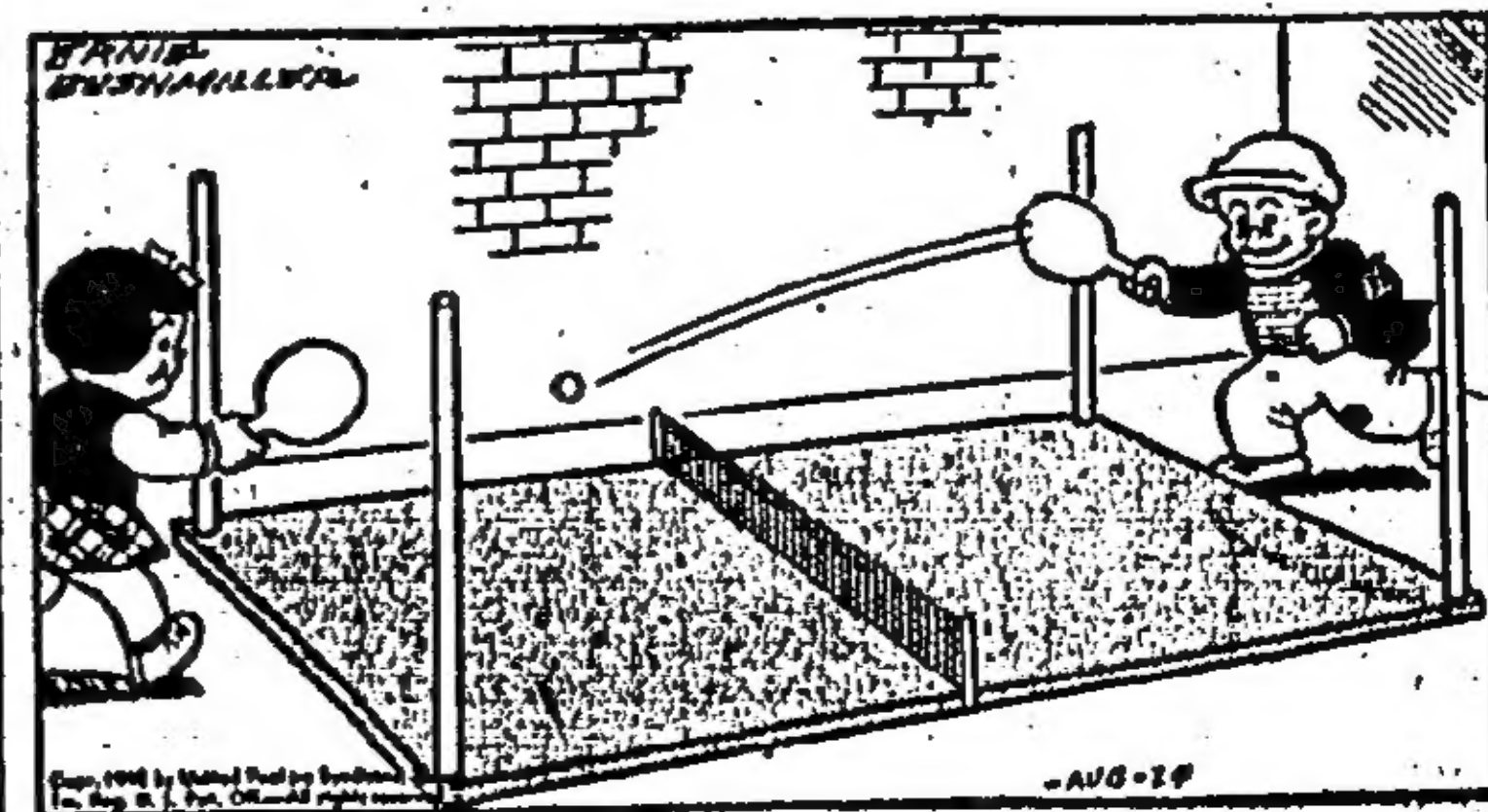
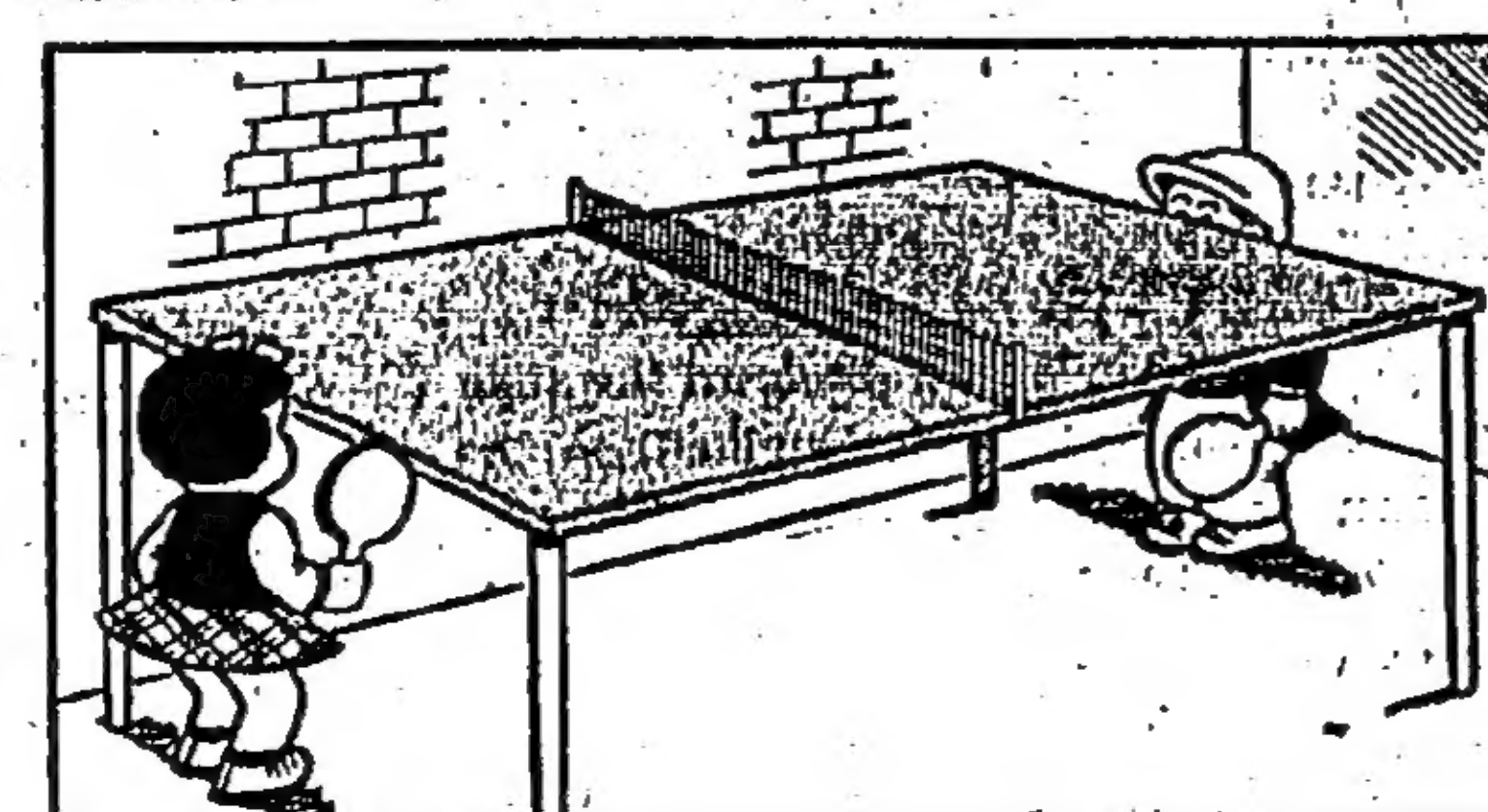
"Yakov Mikhailovich, what are you doing here?"

"I like your street," he answered curtly and made off.

to remain in America, I would have to act resolutely and quickly.

(Tomorrow: Mrs Kasenkina Time was running out. If I was resolves to act)

NANCY A Turn for the Better



By Ernie Bushmiller

HEAD FIRST FOR BEAUTY!



Truman, Dewey Disagree Over Palestine

Signs Of Changing U.S. Policy

Paris, Oct. 25.—Domestic American politics kicked up fresh clouds of confusion around the Palestine issue in the United Nations today, threatening to kill the controversial Bernadotte plan for a revised Holy Land partition.

The flareup between President Truman and the Presidential Republican candidate, Mr Thomas E. Dewey, over Palestine policy came just as the American diplomats here thought they had the issue well buried until after the presidential elections.

Many United Nations diplomats interpreted the latest statements by the President and Mr Dewey as contradictory.

A few days before the Assembly convened, the United States Secretary of State, Mr George Marshall announced that the United States favoured the so-called Bernadotte plan as a "basis" for settlement.

Representatives of Israel, busily fighting the Bernadotte proposal behind the scenes of the General Assembly, rejoiced today at the news of President Truman's statement "the fact that the United States official policy is against the partition of Israel's territory without Israel's consent, is of far reaching importance," an official Israeli statement said.

The statement made plain that the Israeli United Nations delegation considered that the American Government is switching from the support of the Bernadotte plan to a position which, in recognising Israel's right to veto any proposed change in the partition plan, represents opposition of the Bernadotte plan.

STRONGLY OPPOSED

Israel opposed the Bernadotte plan primarily because it calls on the Jews to give up a large part of the Negev area to the Arabs in return for the Western Galilee. The Arabs also opposed it vehemently because it calls for the recognition of the Jewish state in Palestine and of its right to exist.

Mr Harold Beeley, top Palestine expert in the British Foreign Office said that he read the President's statement as a "reaffirmation of the Democratic platform which existed when Mr Marshall made his statement on the Bernadotte plan."

Mr John Foster Dulles, who has been mentioned as the likely Secretary of State if Mr Dewey wins the Presidency, withheld his approval from the Bernadotte plan when the delegation of which he is a member adopted it as a basis for its policy in the impending Palestine debate.

Arab comment on the Truman and Dewey insistence on a Jewish state was tart.

El khouri of Syria said: "You can tell President Truman to go to Missouri and tell the people there what to do in their state."

The Syrian delegate said that neither President Truman nor Mr Dewey had any business "interfering" in the Holy Land issue.

DIPLOMATS CONFUSED

The Prime Minister of Lebanon said: "The Palestine problem will be solved by the Palestine people alone and not by either President Truman or Mr Dewey."

When it was reported here that the State Department commented there was no conflict between President Truman's support of the old partition plan and Mr Marshall's support of the Bernadotte proposals, many United Nations diplomats exhibited confusion.

Does this mean that the United States will fight for adoption of the Bernadotte plan when the Palestine debate begins next week? they asked. Or does it mean that the United States whose support is necessary to win the necessary Assembly approval will hold back when the Bernadotte plan comes up for approval?

The answer was of particular importance to British whose officials here have been busily working behind the scenes with American officials on the actual proposals for carrying out the Bernadotte recommendations.

Outwardly, the British spokesmen showed little concern over the Truman-Dewey exchange.—United Press.

BURMA'S SOS

London, Oct. 25.—The Burmese Government wants more British help in quelling the rebels who have thrown Burma into civil war.

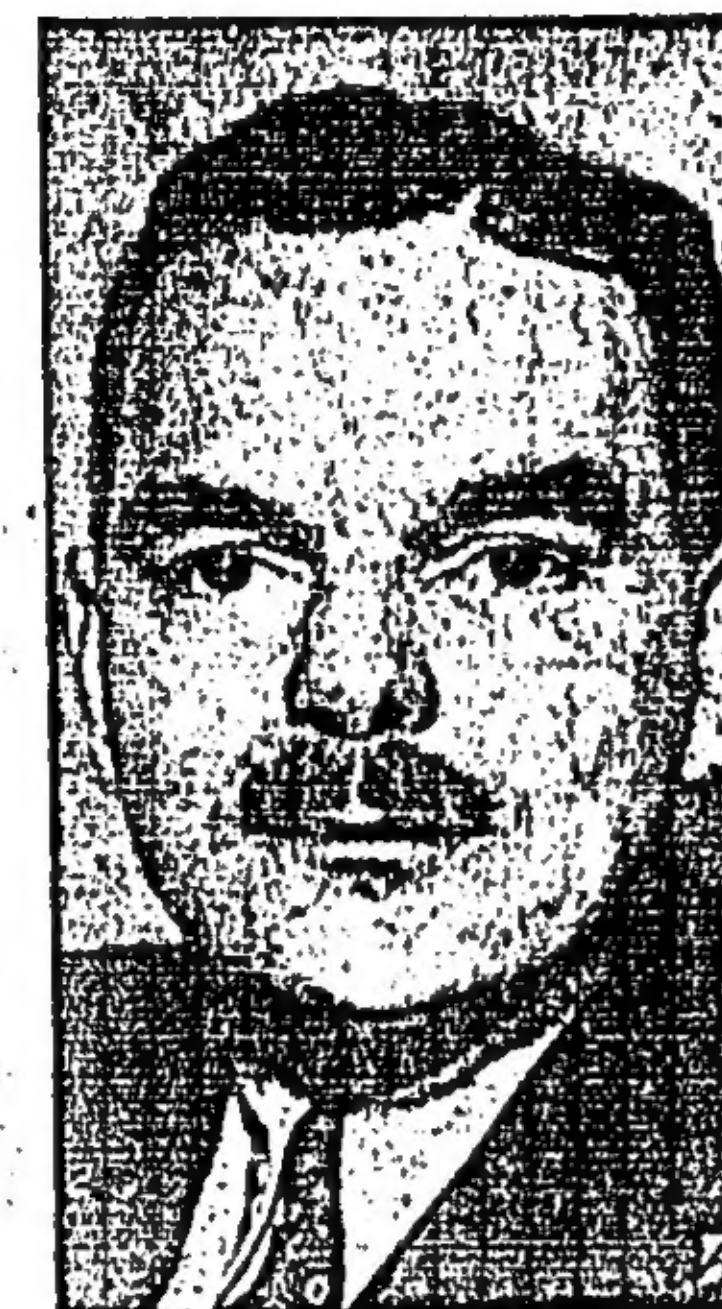
The Burmese Foreign Minister, U Nyaw Nyin, arrived in London on Saturday to ask Foreign Secretary Mr Ernest Bevin for more planes, arms and ammunition to use against the rebels.

A Foreign Office spokesman said that Mr Nyin will see Mr Bevin in the latter part of the week. Bevin is expected to return from Paris on Wednesday.

Britain has supplied some limited quantities of arms to Burma under a treaty of friendship and alliance.—Associated Press.



PRESIDENT TRUMAN



MR THOMAS DEWEY

Reactions To Dominion Conference

No More "British" Commonwealth

London, Oct. 25.—Britain dropped the word "British" before "Commonwealth" of her own free will at the recent Commonwealth Conference in London, and the Conference did not discuss the change at all.

Mr Louis St Laurent, the Canadian acting Prime Minister, said in Ottawa when he returned there from London.

"It just occurred as a matter of course," he said.

But Mr R.G. Menzies, leader of the Opposition in the Australian House of Representatives, said in New York that the decision "will shock millions of British citizens as it has shocked me."

"We are apparently in the hands of politicians who, with absolutely no authority from their own people, are prepared to change the character of the British Empire overnight," Mr Menzies declared.

Mr St Laurent said in Ottawa it was hoped that India would stay in the Commonwealth. If she wanted to serve her links with the Crown, it might be difficult to work out a suitable formula to meet her requirements.

WESTERN UNION

Western Union, he said, was discussed at length, and all agreed it "was a perfectly proper step" for Britain to join it under the United Nations Charter's provisions for regional pacts.

In Australia, while the Adelaide Advertiser said that it was clear the Conference had achieved "a useful, even constructive purpose," the Sydney Morning Herald declared that the Conference "ended as it began—with a fine flurry of platitudes."

The Ceylon Minister of Labour, Mr T. B. Jayah, declared in Colombo today that the Conference had "drawn the Dominions closer together and shown the necessity for intimate co-operation rather than disintegration and a severance of relations."

It was gratifying, he said, to find one or two Dominions which were on the point of severing their relations with the Commonwealth now doubting the wisdom of such a course.

The participation of India, Pakistan and Ceylon along with the other long-established Dominions, greatly added to the importance of the Conference, he added.

Political circles in Colombo said that the Dominions, meeting on an equal footing for the first time since the war, had undoubtedly developed a more international outlook.

Leftwing leaders saw in the Conference a further indication of a line-up against the Soviet Union.

A "CONSPIRACY"

Mr Pieter Kaunemann, the Communist Party leader, described the Conference as "a conspiracy to suppress the democratic peoples' movement in the Empire, spearheaded by the Communist parties, and consolidate the reactionary coalition under British and American leadership for an anti-Soviet war."

Dr N. M. Perera, leader of the Lanka Sama Samaja (Trotzkist) Party, said the "if the party came to power it would not hesitate to 'break away from the so-called Commonwealth and become an independent Republic.'"

For the Bolshevik Leninist Party (another Trotskyist Party), Mr Colvin De Silva also condemned the Conference as "reactionary" and said that his party stood for separation from the Commonwealth.

The future status of India and Pakistan formed one of the main subjects of comment received today on the Conference in London. The views reported in despatches from New Delhi and Karachi were: Karachi: Official circles endorsed the view expressed during the Conference by Mr Liaquat Ali Khan, the Pakistan Prime Minister, that

EIRE'S CONDITION FOR ANGLO-IRISH DEFENCE ALLIANCE

Partition Must Be Abolished

London, Oct. 25.—Eire, soon to become an independent Republic, will not enter into any defence arrangement with Britain until abolition of the partition of Ireland, the Minister for External Affairs, Mr Dean MacBride said today.

Mr MacBride, in an interview with the United Press, declined to be more specific, but well informed sources amplifying his views, said that no Eire Government could consider such an arrangement while the six counties of Northern Ireland are occupied by British troops.

In a discussion of Eire's position in the light of the forthcoming repeal of the External Relations Act—the last tenuous link with the British Commonwealth—Mr MacBride said that his nation's action would improve rather than hurt its present relationship with Britain.

"Ireland's decision is in no way motivated by an hostility to the British Commonwealth of Nations or to Britain," he said. "On the contrary, one of the reasons which has prompted the Irish Government to take this step is its desire to remove the cause of friction which have hitherto marred Anglo-Irish relationships."

BONE OF CONTENTION

"Since the movement of United Irishmen a century and a half ago, the traditional aim of the Irish people has been crystallized into a desire for the establishment of a Republican form of Government. The External Relations Act which provides for an assent of the British Crown in the appointment of Irish diplomatic representatives ran counter to the aspirations of the Irish people for complete sovereignty and to a true republican tradition. "Thus it became the bone of contention in our relationship with Britain and commonly acted as an

irritant. By removing this reminder of the tragic history of our relationship with Britain, the Irish Government is taking a constructive step for the betterment of our relationship with Britain."

Mr MacBride was asked about the British press reports that Eire's secession might weaken the barrier to Communism in Western Europe.

"Far from weakening Western Europe, the removal of cases of friction between Ireland and Britain can only lead to a better spirit," he said.

He derided the suggestions that Eire might suffer sanctions from the nations of the Commonwealth and said that his country is "willing and desirous of retaining its present citizenship and preference rights."

EXCHANGE OF RIGHTS
"We believe this is possible," he said, "providing the Commonwealth countries share our desire for close relationship."

Mr MacBride said that he realised their difficulties in the path of continuance of exchange of rights, but "as a lawyer, my experience is that such legal difficulties can be solved if the will is there to find a solution."

Asked whether the change is likely to affect the Irish populations in the Dominions, Mr MacBride said: "Nothing can alter physical facts. There is a large number of our people in those countries. They contributed greatly to the building up of these nations. I cannot conceive that any action would be taken to deprive these countries of the contribution of our people made there in support of the ideals of democracy and Christianity."—United Press.

FEW DECISIONS

New Delhi: The British-owned newspaper, Statesman, said today it seemed plain that few or no decisions were taken at the Commonwealth talks in London, but that the Conference was not, on that account, the less important.

"Whether India and Pakistan stay in the Commonwealth or not their Prime Ministers now know and soon their Governments and Parliaments will know—if not quite so intimately."

Most Indian leaders based their comments on the advisability or otherwise of India's remaining in the Commonwealth, but withheld judgment on the issue.

In New York, the Herald Tribune said the London Conference provided the world with a demonstration of "the strength inherent in a voluntary association of free peoples."

Both the Herald Tribune and the New York Times agreed that the Conference proved the Commonwealth ties were as strong as ever, "if not stronger."—Reuter.

REBELS' ORGY OF MURDER IN KOREAN TOWN

Sunchon's Two Days Of Terror

Sunchon, Korea, Oct. 25.—Bloodspattered Sunchon was dark and silent tonight save for an occasional gunshot. For two days rebels, up from Yosu, ruled the city with murder and brutality.

An estimated 600 persons were killed in its capture by the Communist-led rebels, their two-day rule and its recapture by loyal Korean troops. At least 22 men have been executed by Loyallists and police for siding with the rebels.

The insurgents staged a reign of terror for the two days, according to U.S. Army Lieutenants Gordon D. Mohr and Stewart Greenbaum. They were military advisers to the Korean Army's 14th Regiment, which Greenbaum said "went crazy" at Yosu on Wednesday and started the insurrection which flashed through this South Korean area.

The insurrection started, the two Americans said, when soldiers of the Regiment at Yosu rebelled against an order sending them to Chong Island, where Communist guerrillas have been operating for months.

Two weeks earlier Major Oh Dong-keo, an officer in the Regiment, had been arrested on suspicion of Communist activities. The American officers believe the Major had "organized" 75 per cent of his Regiment.

The rebel rule blighted this once gay city in a valley of rice fields. Murdered men shrouded in rice sacks lie along the roadways. Grieving women and bewildered children stumble along searching for missing fathers and relatives.

NO LIGHTS

Streets are guarded by machine-guns. Charred and blasted bodies still dot the streets. There are no lights after nightfall.

Sunchon was much harder hit than first reports indicated. The rebel band of about 2,000 soldiers and 400 police and civilians arrived from Yosu on Wednesday morning. They were well armed with American Garand rifles and ammunition seized at Yosu.

According to Lt. Greenbaum some insurgents offered to surrender to Korean Army soldiers who had been sent here from Kwangju to halt the rebel march. Lt. Greenbaum and Mohr said local Korean soldiers declined to accept the rebels' arms and allowed them to enter Sunchon, which has a population of 40,000.

Local police, however, knowing the fate of many policemen in Yosu, fired on the rebels. Lt. Mohr said the police "fired on everything" and one bullet drilled a hole in his boot heel as he walked toward the police station.

TROOPS JOIN REBELS

The police station fell to the rebels in the evening and resistance within the city ceased. Lt. Greenbaum said that soldiers who had been sent to repel the "insurrectionists" joined them instead.

The victorious rebels staged a parade and were applauded by men and women who joined them, unfurling the flag of the South Korean Communist Labour party. That flag and the banner of the Communist-dominated Russian puppet government in North Korea was seen later over official and other buildings in Sunchon.

After the parade, the insurgents executed anti-leftists and policemen. The bodies of 80 of them, with hands bound, are still in the police compound and another 100 are thrown alongside the roads. Lt. Greenbaum estimated 500 civilians and 100 police men were killed. The American himself was greeted with anti-American oaths by some of the rebels.—Associated Press.

Helsinki Dockers To Resume Work

Helsinki, Oct. 25.—Dockers involved in the wave of strikes here will return to work tomorrow. Dockers' leaders said today. About 3,000 of them, due to take part in demonstrations today, failed to put in an appearance.

Dockers were back at work today in all other ports except Port, about 130 miles north of Helsinki, where police and demonstrators clashed yesterday, about 150 demonstrators dispersed today when 200 police approached.

For the first time in a week, non-striking employees at the facilities were allowed to go to work unmolested.—Reuter.

Mr Hoffman Off To London

Frankfurt, Oct. 25.—The European Recovery Administrator, Mr Paul Hoffman, left Frankfurt by air today for London.

He was accompanied by Mr Averil Harriman and other Economic experts.

Mr Hoffman conferred this afternoon with top German economists. "They gave me the German point of view," Mr Hoffman said.

He said that he is due to discuss the German dismantling programme with British leaders in London.—United Press.

KAIFENG FALLS TO CHINESE REDS

San Francisco, Oct. 25.—The North China Communist radio announced on Monday night that Communist troops had occupied Kaifeng, capital of Honan province.

The news, heard by the Associated Press listening post in San Francisco, follows the Chinese high Command withdrawal to the South and the abandonment of Chengsing and other points in Honan province.—Associated Press.

Russia Finances Vast New Polish Heavy Industries

Paris, Oct. 25.—Russia has poured nearly US\$500,000,000 into postwar Poland to build vast new steel and other industries, the United Nations was told yesterday.

M. Tadéus Lychowski, Polish delegate to the Assembly's 58-nation Economic Committee said that a British delegate's charge that the money aimed at industrialising Poland for Soviet benefit was "too preposterous."

He claimed that Russia had sent only "technical assistance" along with a huge loan for the construction of a new Polish steel plant capable of producing about 1,500,000 tons yearly.

Since the war, he said, Russia has "helped" Poland develop steel, chemical, cement and other lighter industries through credits equal to some US\$450,000,000 at "rather favourable terms."

"Poland did not, however, receive any substantial help from the West," he added. He put the figure of American, British and other Western nations' postwar loans to Poland at US\$20,000,000 to US\$30,000,000.

M. Lychowski accused Britain of favouring the "status quo" regarding industrial development of underdeveloped countries. He said that British declarations to the contract were only "conventional phraseology."—Associated Press.

Battle Over Banking Legislation

APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL

London, Oct. 25.—The battle over the Australian banks was transferred to London today when the Federal Government presented to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council special leave to appeal against an Australian High Court decision restraining the Government from carrying out its bank nationalisation legislation.

The Australian banking bill was passed by both Houses of Representatives and State and received Royal Assent in November 1947. Immediately, trading banks and the State Governments of Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia applied for a high court injunction to restrain the Government from giving effect to the bill.

The longest hearing in the history of the Australian High Court ended last August with all six judges finding various sections of the Act void. The Chief Justice made an order restraining the Government from implementing the legislation.

The Federal Government team was led by Dr H. V. Evatt, the Australian Deputy Prime Minister, who told the five British law lords hearing the petitions that there were five distinct cases: in the first, respondents were the Bank of New South Wales and seven other private banks incorporated in Australia; in the second, the respondents were the Bank of Australia and two private banks incorporated in the United Kingdom; and in the other three respondents were the States of Victoria, Western Australia and South Australia.

ASKS LEAVE TO APPEAL

The Commonwealth Government, Dr Evatt said, sought leave to appeal in each instance against the decision of the Australian High Court on the validity of Section 46 of the Banking Bill, headed "Prohibition of the carrying on of banking business by private banks."

Dr Evatt said the case raised not only a fundamental legal issue in respect of banking but also in respect of the operation of the Constitution, which provides that "on the imposition of uniform duties of customs, trade, commerce and intercourse among the States, whether by means of internal carriage or ocean navigation, shall be absolutely free."

He submitted this section of the Constitution was intended to guarantee freedom of passage of goods between states and was not effective in any way whatsoever to stop the banking legislation.

Sir Cyril Radcliffe, for the Bank of New South Wales, submitted that the Privy Council neither could nor should entertain the Australian Government's petitions. The result of the orders made in the Australian High Court, he said, was to destroy the Banking Act altogether.

The hearing was adjourned until tomorrow.—Reuter.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR GUERRILLAS

Athens, Oct. 25.—The Athens news agency, quoting press dispatches, reported today that reinforcements for Greek guerrillas were arriving daily from Albania and Yugoslavia.

A Greek General Staff spokesman quoted by the agency said that Government forces in the Mount Vernon range in Western Macedonia had had to withdraw north-eastwards about one kilometre under strong guerrilla pressure.

He added this withdrawal was of a purely local nature.—Reuter.

Aid For Strikers

Edinburgh, Oct. 25.—The Scottish Area Executive of the National Union of Mineworkers of Great Britain decided today to send £1,000 to "help their French comrades in their fight for better conditions."

It was also decided to recommend the various Scottish branches to give financial help.—Reuter.

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